

FOOD CONFERENCE FOR JACKSON ZONE

MEETING OF COUNTY FOOD AD-
MINISTRATORS SCHEDULED
AT JACKSON SEPT. 3

FARMERS MEET SAME DATE

Institute For West Tennessee Will Be
In Session At Jackson—Interesting
Program Arranged—Addresses To
Be Made By Prominent Tennesseans.

Nashville, Tenn.—As a result of the critical ice situation in Nashville, brought about through the immense increase in population following the establishment of the powder plant, the United States Food Administration has found it necessary to stop entirely the sale of ice in drinks or ice cream on Sunday and for three days in succession nothing of this character could be sold. A similar order was enforced in June and July, but a change in the weather made its continuance unnecessary. However, with the coming of the unprecedented hot weather of August it was found necessary to again place the regulations into effect. Several firms violating the order were summoned before the county administrator and fined.

Food Conference At Jackson.

There will be a conference of the county food administrators of the Jackson zone held at Jackson on September 3. The farmers' institute for West Tennessee will be in session at that time so that the administrators of the zone can attend both the institute and the conference. An interesting program has been arranged and addresses will be made by Dr. H. A. Morgan, the federal food administrator; J. I. Finney, assistant federal food administrator; Charles C. Trabue, state legal representative, and J. R. Paine, representative for West Tennessee. The following counties compose this zone: Madison, Weakley, Hardeman, Henderson, Chester, Carroll, Decatur, McNairy, Benton, Perry, Henry and Hardin. The other counties of West Tennessee make up the Memphis zone.

White County Women.

There will be a war council of the women workers of White county held at Sparta on the first Monday of September. Dr. Morgan, federal food administrator, has been invited to address the conference and a splendid program is being arranged. Mrs. Walsh is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

Beef Restrictions Removed.

Owing to the prolonged drought in the west, lasting into the third year in a large cattle producing section, the Food Administration has felt it wise to remove the existing restrictions on the use of beef. For some time public eating places have been limited to one beef service a day and households have been limited to one and one-half pounds each of beef a week. These limitations have now been removed.

East Tennessee Meetings.

Food administration meetings were held last week at Jonesboro and Morristown, in East Tennessee. In both of these counties the food administrators are rapidly bringing into being splendid organizations and the regulations of the food administration are being generally observed. There was a good attendance at both of the conferences and addresses were made by J. I. Finney, assistant to the state federal food administrator, and Charles W. Allen, of Greene county, East Tennessee district representative of the food administration.

District Agents.

District agents have been appointed by the Federal Food Administration in Tennessee to aid county administrators in their work of organization. Charles W. Allen, who has done such magnificent work in organizing Greene county for war, has been made representative for East Tennessee. Homer Hancock, of Wilson county, and Thos. E. Watts, of Williamson county, two of the best organizers in the state, become the district agents for Middle Tennessee, while D. W. Moss, who has wrought a great work as food administrator for Dyer county, is the district representative for West Tennessee. These representatives will at all times be available for the county administrators who need assistance or advice.

Sugar Situation.

No improvement before December at the earliest is expected in the sugar situation. It is certain that there will be no increase of the two-pound ration. Merchants should be exceedingly careful that they do not permit evasions of the regulations, because if they do they will not be able to take care of the requirements of their customers. Merchants should be exceedingly slow to sell sugar to any save their own regular customers. In this way they can pretty effectively police their trade.

Why We Fight

No. 3

Because Germany Having Split the
World in Half Is Now Trying
to Devour the Halves

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Committee of the
Union League Club of Chicago.

We are fighting Germany, for one thing, because Germany, having split the world in half, is now seeking to devour the halves separately. She has driven a wedge straight through the heart of Europe, and into Asia, and is seeking to extend it to the Persian gulf.

This is no accidental happening, due to the downfall of Russia and the sudden shifting in the fortunes of war. Germany planned it all decades ago. She made no effort to keep the plans secret. She told us all about it. She had a reputation for making plans and sticking to them, from one generation to another; yet the world paid no attention. It seemed too preposterous even for Germany to attempt.

As long ago as 1895 a pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe About 1950," was published in Berlin and had wide circulation. It laid the whole Mitteleuropa plan bare as follows:

"Poland and Little Russia (the kingdom to be established at Russia's expense) will agree to have no armies of their own, and will receive in their fortresses German and Austrian garrisons. In Poland, as well as in Little Russia, the postal and telegraph services as well as the railways will be in German hands."

In 1911 Tannenber's book, "Greater Germany" was published. This was only three years before the war, but it showed that the idea of a German Mitteleuropa had not been allowed to languish. It says:

"The new kingdom of Poland is made up of the former Russian portion of the basin of the Vistula, and of Galicia, and forms a part of the new Austria."

How the plan has grown since then! Russia's collapse dropped whole provinces into the lap of the kaiser, and now Germany plans its empire on a scale which would dwarf that of ancient Rome. It is to embrace the original Central Europe, inhabited by some 73,000,000 Germans, make the Black sea a German lake, and extend clear to the Persian gulf through the vassal states of Bulgaria and Turkey.

The German government started to put its scheme for a Mitteleuropa into effect years ago when it began the construction of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. Little Serbia stood in the way, so Serbia was attacked and the world was plunged into war. In the opposite corner of Europe Belgium was invaded and crushed. The world then thought that this was only because Belgium offered the easiest route to France; but study of the Mitteleuropa plan of years ago shows that Belgium was included in the scheme of conquest.

"How does all this affect America?" one may ask. Germany was a late comer in the family of great nations. Most of the uncivilized world had been pre-empted by other nations before she arrived. Germany wanted colonies. To get them she would have to take them away from someone else. Africa and South America offered the best fields for German colonization. England possessed the best part of Africa—the parts in which the white man might hope to settle and thrive. England had a mighty fleet, and a disposition to hold what she had, even though she did not show a disposition to fight for more.

There remained South America. It was divided among weak nations. It was protected only by the Monroe doctrine. This Monroe doctrine was a sacred thing to Americans, but, not being backed up by mighty armies and fleets, was not even a "scrap of paper" to the Germans. Can anyone doubt, should Germany succeed in welding into a mighty empire the 73,000,000 Germans and the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the vassal and conquered states of her Mitteleuropa, that her next step would be toward the west? The very fact that she had this empire would presuppose the defeat of England, so that no British fleet would stand between us and Germany when the time came for the kaiser to send his legions across the Atlantic.

"As in the East, so in the West," is a motto which, of recent weeks, has been much heard in Germany. At a conference of the national liberal party, held in March of this year, the following amazingly frank declaration was made:

"Our policy has been directed to making the government and majority turn away from the reichstag resolution of July 19. (Peace without annexations and indemnities). In that we have succeeded, peace has just been made in the East under conditions in flat contradiction to the policy of July 19, and has received the support and assent of all the bourgeois parties."

In other words, all Germany is now planning both annexations and indemnities, such as will leave her without a formidable opponent in the world.

Why We Fight

No. 4

Because Germany for Years Sought
to Undermine Our Government
and Our Ideals

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Committee of the
Union League Club of Chicago.

We are fighting Germany for the right to live our own lives as we see fit. We are fighting for our laws, our ideals, our homes, our institutions.

"But, how," one may ask, "were all these things threatened by Germany before the war started? It is easy to see how they may be threatened now, for if we are defeated we are lost, but before the war started did Germany menace these things we hold most sacred?"

Let the Germans themselves answer. After you have read the evidence out of their own mouths, you may decide whether or not Germany planned to upset our institutions, our ideals, our very mode of life.

In 1901 the National German-American alliance was formed in the United States. In 1907 it was incorporated by act of congress. Its charter is now being attacked in that same body. One of the objects of the alliance, as officially announced, was "to check nativistic encroachments." In other words, to keep the Germans from becoming Americans. Another object was "to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America."

"This alliance," its preliminary statement of aims concludes, "is pledged to bring its entire organization to the support of any state federation which is engaged in the struggle for any of these objects."

It was pledged, in other words, to have its members vote, not as individuals, but as German controlled units, for or against anything of which they did not approve.

The desire for resisting "nativistic encroachments," was particularly abhorrent to American ideals, because the effort in this country has always been to keep politics free from racial or religious influences. Yet here was a body, proclaiming itself German in origin and thought, seeking to perpetuate this German feeling in the midst of America.

From its very start the alliance sought to foment discord with England. It always spoke of the American press as "the Anglo-American press," and it carried out a long and well-directed campaign for the introduction of the German language into the schools and its use in civil life.

"The National Alliance," according to an issue of its official Bulletin before this nation entered the war, "is waging war against Anglo-Saxonism, against the fanatical enemies of personal liberty and political freedom, it is combating narrow-minded, benighted know-nothingism, the influence of the British, and the enslaving Puritanism, which had its birth in England."

"The race war which we will be compelled to go through with an American soil will be our world war," said the New York Staats Zeitung in fighting a proposal to amend the New York constitution to make ability to speak and write the English language a requisite for suffrage.

Ludwig Fulda wrote a book, "American Impressions." They were impressions of a German who had studied this nation with a view to seeing it ultimately Germanized. "Germanization is synonymous with causing to speak German," he said, "and speaking German means to remain German."

Wherever there were signs of discontent, of a movement which might tend to disrupt this country, or any other which Germany might find as a commercial rival, the German-American alliance was sure to be on the job. It gave support to the Irish-American societies, because these societies, before the war, were working for the separation of Ireland from England, a matter in which Germany, at that time, could have no legitimate interest. But Germany, even then, was preparing for war, and was doing every possible thing to weaken its coming enemies. A disorganized America, one filled with German reservists, would be in no position to side with her enemies, Germany figured. On this subject the much-quoted Bernhardt wrote:

"Measures must be taken at least to the extent of providing that the German element is not split up in the world, but remains united in compact blocks, and thus forms, even in foreign countries, political centers of gravity in our favor. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The German-Americans have formed a political alliance with the Irish; and, thus, united, constitute a power in the state with which the American government must reckon."

With the outbreak of the war in Europe the actions of the German-American alliance became bolder. The campaign for membership took on new vigor.

Can we talk of peace with a Germany, that, even in times of peace, is trying to disorganize our country, foment strife, and destroy our unity, simply because a strong, united nation on the other side of the world is not German? Can we make peace with a country that fills our land with paid emissaries in an effort to make its language supplant our own? Can we talk of peace while a government that considers the world its prey dominates Germany?

Fine Farm for Sale.

One of the best money making river bottom farms in Trousdale county. 280 acres, 200 in cultivation, and now has splendid growing crop, 80 acres of as fine blue grass as can be found. Two good residences, one tenant house, abundant supply of water, granaries, barns and outhouses ample to care for all stock and products of the farm. Reason for selling, owner intends going west. Apply to W. H. Walker, Castalian Springs, Tenn., R. F. D. No. 1. Home phone, Hartsville Exchange.—adv. 4 t.—8-29.

Telephone Stock for Sale.

We are authorized by Tom J. Young to offer for sale his stock in the Doe Creek Home Telephone Co. If you want it call at the Sentinel office, \$10.00 will buy it.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

J. E. Stults, Admr.

vs.

Jake Stults, et al.

In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.

It appearing from the bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to, that the Defendants Harriett Stults, Obed Allen Jacob Allen, Luther Allen, Leslie Allen and Margaret Lambert, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law:

It is ordered that said Defendants enter their appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in October 1918 next, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn. This 9th day of August, 1918. W. F. Sadler, Clerk and Master. H. Grady Gore, Solicitor for Complainant.

Non-Resident Notice.

Iler Brown,

vs.

Alex Brown

In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.

It appearing from the bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to, that the Defendant Alex Brown is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law:

It is ordered that said Defendant enter his appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the 1st Monday in October 1918 next, and answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn. This 8th day of August, 1918. W. F. Sadler, Clerk and Master. P. J. Anderson, Solicitor for Complainant.

HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and
Nervous, Says Florida Lady.
Five Bottles of Cardui
Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—"Mrs. Dallas Price, of this place, says: 'After the birth of my last child, I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time...'

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. about my taking Cardui. He said, 'It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble,' so he got me 5 bottles. After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved... before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides...'

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it. 14



Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think
it costs—

1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2½ cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of ¼ of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

THE COOKEVILLE FAIR

August 29, 30, 31, 1918, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Catalogs mailed on application to A. P. BARNES, Sec.

Cookeville, Tenn.

Government Sends An Urgent Call.

The President of the Civil-Service Commission recently wired:

"Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government's stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks' Civil-Service-Mercantile-Bookkeeping Course of Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$85 to \$125 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out, and send us the following coupon: COUPON:

DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.:

Send me, FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn, BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from the Jackson County Sentinel, Gainesboro, Tenn.

If your neighbor is not a subscriber to the Sentinel tell him how much good news he misses every week, and insist that he subscribe at once.